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QUARRELS IN THE POLICE COMMISSION.

SIMEON DRAPER RESIGNS.

What the Troubles are—President Draper's Statement.

MR. STRANAHAN'S WITHDRAWAL POSSIBLE.

No. 26 White-street Unveiled.

THE SPECIALS DISMISSED.

Curious Revelations Among the New, and New Devices of the Old Police.

SIMEON DRAPER yesterday resigned to Gov. KING his position as head of the Metropolitan Police. The news created very general surprise. There had been no previous indication of such a step, and under the existing circumstances—the public mind unusually excited, and thieves and ruffiands and predatory men openly defying the Police—such a step on the part of the President of the Board was looked upon with alarm. The prevailing sentiment on the subject was, that the tranquillities of the people to obey the laws and maintain peace and quiet, had been materially effected by the attempts of Mayor WOOD. His resistance to the law to the effusion of and the blood of the officers of the law, had encouraged riots and loss of life. The authority of the new Police had been disregarded; and it was only upon which threats disposed to disturb the peace, were beginning to understand that the Commissioners were acting loyally, and were united in their determination to preserve the peace, that they were led to respect the new organization. The discovery that the Commissioners themselves were quarreling, and that they were, without a head, would, it was feared, increase the old feeling of disobedience, and result in ultimate disorderly riot. The more was such a result feared, when it was known that on the same day, nearly all the special patrolmen had been dismissed the service.

WHY HE RESIGNS.

There was naturally considerable curiosity to learn what had induced him to take such a step at such a time. The rumors were numerous and various.

One was that a jealousy existed among the Commissioners in relation to the number of the friends of each were obtaining positions. It was claimed by one of the Commissioners that his friends were not receiving fair play—that their appointment was postponed with a view to setting them aside altogether. This was denied by the others, who claimed that they were not making appointments on the score of friendship, for connection with this. It was said that all the Commissioners were nearly all old politicians. They had each a host of small fry party-men, who had claims upon them, and that their demands to have their lists of names appointed had been the cause of all the trouble. It was said that a great many appointments had been made on the recommendation of old political friends, and that many of them were not fit to be made at all. It was charged that there were several new appointments who had served out their time on Blackwell's Island. These statements indicating that the Commissioners had been mild, created considerable uneasiness in the Board. When vexed they were not slow in charging each other with the responsibility of bad appointments, and, it was said, that in consequence "Free-dom" DRAPER had become disgusted with the whole affair, and determined to have no more to do with it."

Then it was said that the demands of his other business upon his time were such as to render it impossible for him to attend to the duties of a Commissioner with satisfaction to himself.

Then, as accumulative cause for a general row among the Commissioners, the management of the Brooklyn District was referred to. It was said that all the Commissioners, with the exception of Mr. STRANAHAN, united in the opinion that from the time the Mayor of Brooklyn told the Old Police that the Metropolitan force had been declared unconstitutional, "the whole thing had been destroyed." The immediate [illegible] by the Metropolitan [illegible] to be a blunder of a very [illegible] Commissioner STRANAHAN "got his back up" in consequence of the censure of his brethren, and would not proceed with the reorganization of the Brooklyn District. It was then intimated that he hadn't sufficient back-bone to fill the office, and that he delayed bringing in his list, because he was afraid of offending somebody.

The Commissioners threatened that if he did not bring in his reorganization soon, they would take the matter up and reorganize the District without him. The matter is not yet settled, and Mr. STRANAHAN's resignation is not looked upon as impossible.

But although all that has been stated was a cause of vexation, the real cause for the resignation of Mr. DRAPER was not satisfactorily known until our reporter called upon him and obtained the following:

STATEMENT OF COMMISSIONER DRAPER.

He was called upon during the afternoon, when h stated freely:

In the first place—and he was anxious that the fac should be known and understood by the public—tha he did not resign from any sudden "miff" or caprice. He had slept one night upon the matter, and after due consideration he had determined upon sending in his resignation, and his determination could not be changed. The immediate cause of his withdrawal just at this time, was the appointment on Thursday, of the new Police force for the Second Ward. The list of appointees for this Ward was presented on Tuesday last. He then asked that before the men should have been sworn in he might have an opportunity of learning who they were, and whether they were deserving. Not having had time to examine their case, he protested against their being sworn in on Thursday. His protest was not heeded. As the case stood he did not know whether the men proposed had been in this country for two years, as required by the act, or only a few days.

As to the action of the other Commissioners in the matter, they might have acted honestly, and no has no doubt they did; but that was not sufficient for him; thought they was hurrying appointments up a little too fast, and he felt bound to oppose the hurry. In the present case there was no reason demanding such haste as had been used in the Second Ward.

When he accepted the position of Police Commissioner, he did so with an earnest desire to do all in his power to establish in New-York an intelligent trust worthy and efficient police. The safety of the lives and property of citizens demanded a radical change. He expected to work hard, to meet difficulties and to be found fault with,—he would willingly go through it all if he could only succeed in effecting his purpose.

It was of primary importance to avoid making appointments on political grounds. He was willing to give all parties as far as could be, an equal representation, and this was the proper basis for an independent police. It was especially advisable that the public might see that they were acting honestly, and for the best interests of the City as a whole, and not to give supremacy to any political faction.

The next essential thing was to have good and reliable men appointed. In looking to their character it was his opinion that too great caution could not be exercised. The men were to be appointed for life, and therefore prudent delay in all cases should be had. Doing the best they could the Commissioners were liable to be imposed upon.

To prevent improper persons from getting into the force, he had always urged that the names of the men should be published in the papers, that citizens of the respective Wards might report their objections.

The way they were managing, he did not feel willing as a Commissioner, to share the responsibility.

Mr. DRAPER yesterday sent the following letter to Governor KING—an official announcement of his resignation:

NEW-YORK CITY, July 17, 1857.

His Excellency John A. King, Governor of the State of New-York:

I hereby resign the appointment of Police Commissioner. Your obedient servant,

S. DRAPER.

Mr. DRAPER says he has no idea who will be appointed as his successor. Plenty of men he has no doubt can be found to take their place, but whether they will be desirous of retaining it is another thing. He hopes the best for the City, whoever may be the Police Commissioners. While he eulogizes none of his former associates, matters had reached a crisis when he could no longer continue in the Board.

HOW THEY TOOK IT AT HEAD-QUARTERS.

Down to a late hour last night the report was not believed at the White-street office. Captain WILSON was ready, as late as 10 o'clock P. M., to bet any money that DRAPER had not resigned. General NYE who left the Commissioners' office about 1 o'clock, it was supposed had not heard of the sudden resolution of the President of the Board to resign. There were any quantity of his personal friends running to and fro in pursuit of him, to learn, if possible, his intentions. But he could not be found; it was rumored he had taken a drive out on the Bloomingdale Road, for his health, and that "the last seen of him was his *horses* standing at Burnham's."

Gov. DRAPER says that "NYE is a d——d good fellow, and means right, but he didn't stand by me as he ought to have done. They may have thought I wanted office, but if they did they were d——dly mistaken—*for there is not an office in this State, nor in the gift of the General Government, that I would accept. I am going out of political life, and will have no more to do with politics so long as God lets me live.*" This he rivetted by a sledge-hammer blow with his wonderous fist upon the rosewood secretary within reach.

The Police Commissioners.

The Commissioners yesterday transacted no business of special interest. Their time was mostly taken up in auditing accounts. It was stated that a report of the condition of the old Station-houses will shortly be presented to them. All have been visited, and the assertion is, that with the exception of the Second, Fifth, Sixth, Eighth, Ninth, Fourteenth, Sixteenth and Eighteenth Ward houses, all are in a miserable condition. In many the bedsteads were found standing on end, with the legs of chairs thrust through them, and the straw emptied out on the floor; the telegraphic apparatus were detached from their positions, the wires broken, and things disarranged so generally as to leave no doubt that they were done so designedly.

Officer A. J. THOMPSON, of the Nineteenth Ward, tendered his resignation, and it was accepted.

After the Specials had been dismissed, a deputation waited on the Commissioners, to inquire whether the force would receive pay for their services. The Commissioners replied that they had referred the matter to the counsel for the Board, and his opinion would shortly be given. Till then no definite information could be given.

Dismissal of the Special Patrolmen—They want Pay.

The Special Patrolmen who have been serving for a considerable time under the Metropolitan Police Commissioners, were ordered to meet at the new Fifth Ward Station-House, in Franklin-street, at 12 o'clock yesterday, to be dismissed. At that hour there were about 200 present.

Superintendent TALLMADGE appeared soon afterwards and addressed them. He said that in consequence of the number of appointments made by the Police Commissioners, increasing the regular force of Patrolmen, he had been directed to discharge the special force from further duty, with the exception of those who had been serving in the Seventh and Thirteenth Wards. Their service was still required. In discharging them he could not refrain from thanking them on the part of the people, the Commissioners, and the officers under whose orders they had acted, for their promptness in volunteering immediately after the whole of the old police force of the City had been disbanded by the Mayor. They had attended cheerfully, and had performed their duties well; and while it would be impossible at present to appoint them all as policemen, their good conduct would be reported to the Commissioners, and they would be appointed as vacancies occurred. In regard to their pay for services already rendered, there was some embarrassment. It was the desire of the Commissioners that they should all be fully paid, if the law would permit; and he could assure them that every effort would be made.

When Mr. TALLMADGE had concluded, Deputy Superintendent CARPENTER followed in a brief address, in which he complimented them highly upon the manner in which they had discharged their duty, amid the dangers that existed at the time they volunteered and subsequently. He could speak with confidence of their good behavior, because he had been an eye-witness to their coolness, courage and obedience to orders. He believed their case was fully known to the people and to the Commissioners, and that they were appreciated. In relation to their pay, he had no doubt but that that matter would soon be settled, so that they would obtain every cent due to them. He could also assure them that their good conduct would go very far towards securing to them a permanent appointment, at the earliest possible moment.

The whole number dismissed was about 150.

After the speeches had been made there was some grumbling because they had not been paid. Some of them spoke of their grocers' bills as being overdue, and others expressed the opinion that after having served for two weeks, during which time there had been much rioting, it would have been no more than decent to have paid them when their services were no longer wanted.

They retired to the rear and sent a Committee to inquire at White-street with reference to the prospect of their receiving their pay. They received assurances that everything would be done for them, and so the matter stands.

ANOTHER POLICE LAWSUIT AHEAD.

At 7 P. M., yesterday, thirty-eight members of the old Police called at Fourth Ward on Mr. FOLGER, acting Sergeant, and stated, when roll was called, that they were ready for duty. Mr. FOLGER told them that he was not empowered to employ them, and therefore could not recognize them. They stated that they had counsel employed, and were advised to call every day until they were dismissed legally from the Department, as they had never been shown any notice previously for their dismissal. They should expect to the day of dismissal. They then retired.

The dismissal of the special force left some of the precincts short-handed. To remedy this, men were detached from the Wards where the force was complete.

TRANSFERRED.

At the sunset roll-call at the Second Precinct Station-house in Beekman-street, last evening, 28 of the force were detached to report immediately at White-street, and the Deputy Superintendent assigned half of them to the First, and the remainder to the Sixth Ward, until further orders.

SEVENTEENTH WARD, July 17, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In your report of the testimony of Sergeant LOCKWOOD before the Coroner, in the Muller case, in your this morning's issue, you erroneously report LOCKWOOD as saying that I fired a pistol at the man who fired from the corner of Avenue A and Fourth-street. The testimony of the witness was that Officer MCMILLEN fired the pistol. Please make the correction and oblige DAVID G. MCKELVEY.

PAY OF THE OLD POLICE.—The Comptroller continued the payment of the old Police yesterday, paying off those from the Tenth to the Sixteenth Wards inclusive. The sum paid out was nearly $25,000. Each policeman gave verbal notice to the Comptroller that he would sue for the balance alleged to be due beyond the sum allowed by the Comptroller. This balance averages about $90 for each Policeman, claimed by nearly 600 men of the old force, giving the sum for which the City is to be sued, $12,000. On Monday next the Police in the rest of the Wards will be paid.

ARREST OF AN EX-POLICEMAN.—Officer LOWERY, of the Recorder's Office, arrested on Thursday, FRANCIS CARAHER *alias* FRANCIS KIRBY, late of the Fourth Ward Municipal Police, on two charges of felonious assault and battery, on the complaint of SARAH and DAVID LUDLAM. The offence was committed on the 29th of June, while CARAHER was acting as a policeman. The Recorder committed him to the Tombs in default of $5,000 bail, $1,500 on each charge.

FOURTH-AVENUE RAILROAD LINE.—A number of new cars, designed for this Road, are now nearly completed, and will take their place on the line in the course of next week, when the Company will be enabled to dispatch one from each end of the route every three minutes, and thus afford additional facilities to reach the New-Haven Railroad depot at Twenty-seventh-street, at the same time better accommodate their City patrons. It is also, intended to have cars run on the Canal-street branch, from Broadway, formerly used by the New-Haven Railroad Company, in time to connect with all the trains leaving the City by that route—and the passengers pay the extra half dime.

THE MULLER INQUEST.

VERY IMPORTANT TESTIMONY.

Muller Shot from a Window—Not by a Policeman.

ORIGIN OF THE RIOT.

Continuation of the Inquest on the Death of John Muller.

Before Coroner PERRY.

JULY 17.—The examination of witnesses was resumed this morning at 9½ o'clock in the Court of Sessions room. Captain HARTT and Counselor TOMLINSON, together with the usual audience, were present.

TESTIMONY OF ROBERT STURGEON.

Robert Dagnake, residing at No. 159 Rivington-street, was the first witness called—Is one of the Seventeenth Ward Police; accompanied Sergeant Lockwood at the time he went to the scene of the disturbance on Sunday evening; it was about 7½ o'clock in the evening; as the Police officers approached Avenue A and Fourth-street, the mob hooted and yelled; they were ordered to disperse and go home; stones were now thrown with great violence; when near Avenue A witness heard the first shot; it was a rifle or musket shot fired from the top of the house on the southeast corner; it was pointed towards them; a pistol shot came from the same house shortly afterward; saw the man who fired; he went behind the chimney; orders were now given to clear the sidewalk, and the force marched to the First-avenue, where Inspector HARTT joined them with an additional force; Inspector HARTT took command and they marched again towards Avenue A; when near there shots were fired freely from the crowd and tops of houses and windows; witness was struck with a rung or club on the left shoulder which disabled him, and he returned to the station-house with another officer who was wounded; and remained there until the rest of the force returned; the officer was struck by a stone.

Q.—Did you hear Captain HARTT give orders to his men not to fire? A.—I did distinctly hear him give such order.

Q.—Are you positive the first shot fired was by the crowd? A.—The first shot I heard fired was from the top of a house.

Q.—Did you see the officers knock down any one? A.—Yes, I saw one or two knocked down; I knocked one down myself, who resisted me.

To a Juror—I heard Captain HARTT say to his men, "Keep cool, men; keep cool, and don't fire."

To the Coroner—Q.—When Captain HARTT ordered his men not to fire, did any of them complain? A.—Some of them asked if they were to be made targets for the crowd; was not aware that the men had pistols.

TESTIMONY OF WILLIAM ALCOT.

William Alcot, of Jacksonville, Florida, was the next called—Saw part of the affray on Sunday evening; while passing down the First-avenue, a little after seven o'clock, saw some officers conducting a prisoner as he supposed, from the direction of Avenue A, and a crowd following; they came up Fourth-street towards Second-avenue, and witness followed on behind; on arriving at the corner one of the officers turned around and ordered the crowd to stand back; two or three of them took the prisoner down the Second-avenue, towards Third-street; witness then proceeded on towards the Bowery, and shortly met some more police; soon after this heard some firing; it was about five minutes after the officers passed; then saw a larger body of police, and turned around and followed them; they went down Fourth-street in the direction of Avenue A; on arriving at the corner of First-avenue, witness stopped there; by this time the officers were half way down to Avenue A; then saw the crowd advancing towards the Police; saw stones and brickbats flying from the crowd, and the Police rushed upon the crowd; heard no shots fired before the stones were thrown, nor until he went near Avenue A, opposite the theatre; here he heard shots fired in the middle of the street, at the corner, and saw the flashes; believed he saw a shot fired by one of the officers; the pistol seemed to be elevated, as if it was fired at something above; it was pointed, he thought, towards the house on the northwest corner; saw persons standing there on the roof of the house; from a housetop on the other corner saw stones thrown.

To a Juror—Was this throwing of stones from the tops of houses before the particular shot you mention you heard fired? A.—Yes.

Q.—How many shots did you hear at that time? A.—Well, I should think from eight to a dozen.

To the Coroner—Did you see the officers knock down anybody? A.—I saw them in the act of striking.

Q.—Did those they struck seem to be resisting, or did they take no part in the affray? A.—I should think they were resisting.

To a Juror—How did you know the officers? A.—They had a shield.

To the Coroner—Are you a stranger here? A.—Not exactly; I reside in Florida.

Q.—Are you a merchant there? A.—No, I am part proprietor of a steam saw mill.

TESTIMONY OF DR. SHERMAN.

John W. Sherman, M. D., sworn: Resides at No. 137 Fourth-avenue; have had conversations with persons about the affray on Sunday last; has patients in the neighborhood, and employs some skilled artisans who live about there; saw some of them on Monday in the course of his usual avocations; they told him they had had a fine time on Sunday; they had killed Captain HARTT and two policemen, and they would kill the whole set of Metropolitan Police; witness asked them what was the matter; they told him the Metropolitan Police had come to put them down, to shut up their lager bier saloons, to take away their rights and privileges as citizens, and they wouldn't stand it; they said they had the authority of the Mayor and Judge RUSSELL to resist the law, and they would resist it; that they had thrown bricks and stones from the houses on the police; that they had fired at them from the tops of the houses and the windows; that they had put their women and children in front of the windows, and they fired from behind them; they stated that they had been in the revolutions in Germany and knew how to use firearms; that they had fought for their liberties there, and they would fight for their liberties here.

By a Juror—Is this evidence proper, or is this witness able to substantiate what he says?

Coroner—We are here to elicit all the facts of the case, and we desire to obtain all the information possible.

By a Juror—We had better let witness get through.

Witness Resuming—They said that when Mayor WOOD's police were there they let them do as they liked, and they were good fellows; but the new police wanted to make them pay a license for their lager bier saloons and then shut them up; that Judge STRONG and Mr. Counselor TOMLINSON had told them that they had no right to pay for their lager bier saloons, nor to shut them up, because they didn't sell strong drink; witness told them he was neither a lawyer nor a politician, and that they should go to the Commissioners; they said they would put the Metropolitan police down, and that by force.

The Coroner remarked that the evidence of witness was only hearsay, and should have no weight with them. There appeared to be a spirit of insubordination prevalent in the City, and a disposition on the part of some persons to incite riot and revolt, and it would be well to produce all facts bearing on the case, so that the Jury would be the better able to render a true verdict. They should not be bound directly by the evidence of the witness.

One of the Jurors asked the witness if he would give the names of his informants. He declined, as it would be a violation of confidence.

TESTIMONY OF WM. P. HALL, JR.

Wm. P. Hall, Jr., was the next witness: Resides at No. 70 Sixth-street; was present at the scene of the riot on Sunday last about seven and a-half o'clock; stood on the stoop of his house near the First-avenue, and heard hallooing from the direction of Avenue A; saw a large crowd running down Avenue A, and walked to the corner of Sixth-street and Avenue A, to see what the disturbance was; saw a large crowd standing in Avenue A, between Fifth and Third-streets; saw them rush down Fourth-street with shouting and yelling, when witness ran to Fourth-street and got a little in front of the crowd, beyond the theatre; saw two policemen standing there, and the policemen were retreating towards the First-avenue with the crowd after them; they made a stand near the middle of the block; one of the police asked witness if he would stand by them till a reinforcement came; stood there with them from three to five minutes, when the crowd made a rush towards the First Avenue; looked and saw a small squad of Police coming towards Avenue A, commanded by officer LOCKWOOD; they marched near to the corner of Avenue A, the crowd hooting all the time, but the officers seemed to take no notice of it; marched as far as the Theatre and recommenced to disperse the crowd; the officers merely laid their hands on the people in the crowd, and requested them to disperse, pushing them towards Avenue A; witness at this time stood near the Theatre, when he heard an alarm given from Police around the corner, and the rest of the force all rushed in that direction; witness rushed up and saw what appeared to be a hand to hand fight with the mob; soon the Police turned and ran towards Fourth-street, pushing the crowd before them—witness being pushed with the rest; his hat was knocked off, and he was almost trampled underfoot; the officers ran towards Fourth-street, and the crowd after them; when the crowd reached Fourth street, facing down in that direction, heard two pistol shots fired from the crowd, and saw the flash distinctly; there were several shots fired at that time—about half a dozen in all; as soon as the firing began, the spectators turned and ran up the avenue; witness also ran around into Sixth street, and did not return.

To a Juror—Saw only the smoke of two pistols; the other shots were fired after he was a little distance off; the crowd was about six or eight yards from the officers; some of the Germans seemed in favor of the crowd dispersing, but three or four behind urged them on.

TESTIMONY OF OFFICER CONKLIN.

John P. Conklin was the next witness—Resides at No. 9 Second-avenue; is one of the Police of the Seventeenth Ward; was sent by Inspector HARTT to Avenue A about half-past seven to eight o'clock Sunday evening; saw no blow struck by the Police; saw stones thrown from the crowd in front, and one from the house on the southwest corner of Avenue A and Fourth-street; thought he saw no stones thrown before the firing; the first firing he saw was from the house on the southwest corner of Avenue A; saw the flash and heard the report from that house; they appeared to be given as fast as a man could load; couldn't say positively whether it was from the third-story window or the house-top; saw officer HALDEN when he fell, but saw no other hurt.

To a Juror—When the officers pushed the crowd back they used no more force than the circumstances allowed.

TESTIMONY OF OFFICER COOK.

George Cook, a German, residing at No. 409 Third-street, was next called—Was arrested in Avenue A all Sunday afternoon; it was quiet there during the first part of the afternoon; the disturbance commenced about quarter past seven o'clock; went into Avenue A with officer DAVIS, and saw a large crowd and asked them what the matter was; they said two men had been fighting; told the crowd to move away and keep the walk clear; heard remarks from the crowd that they shouldn't mind the d——d Metropolitans; witness laid his hand on one man and pushed him aside; the man had previously said he didn't care for any Republicans, and that he had a right to stand there as long as he pleased; heard that *his* name was CANNON, a German; while pushing the man aside he was knocked down, bruised and kicked by CANNON, who fell on the top of him; he was first on the sidewalk, but in the scuffle got into the street; defended himself as well as he could, using his club; did not use his club till knocked down; couldn't say that any one but CANNON assaulted him; CANNON ran away into the house, No. 41 Avenue A, and closed the door; witness then went to the station-house; told the Captain about it, and he sent down some more men; they returned to Avenue A with a large force; with ness saw brickbats thrown from the windows and from the crowd.

To a Juror—Why did you call for more assistance after your difficulty with CANNON? A.—Because the crowd followed me, hooting and shouting, and throwing stones.

To the Coroner—That locality had a reputation of being peaceful and orderly until Sunday; was put on the Police last Saturday.

The Coroner wished witness to repeat all the particulars which he had stated about the beginning of the disturbance.

Witness resuming—When he came to the crowd he requested them to move on, and they said they would not mind any d——d Black Republican; when CANNON had knocked him down, he jumped on him and kicked him; he caught hold of witness' cravat; he used his club as soon as he could; when CANNON had him down, the crowd shouted "kill him, kill him;" he was requested by some Germans to have the crowd move on; this was after he had got up from the ground; Officer DAVIS was with him at this time.

TESTIMONY OF OFFICER DAVIS.

David G. Davis, residing at No. 188 East Twenty-Third-street, was the next witness—It was not entirely peaceable in the Seventeenth Ward during the fore part of the afternoon of Sunday; there were numerous fights in the Ward on their beats; were called several times to quell disturbances, but, on arriving, found them over; boys generally came with the information; the last call they had was a quarter past seven; they were then in Avenue B; a young man, about sixteen years of age, came and represented that there was a fight going on at the corner of Third-street and Avenue A; proceeded there with officer COOK, and found quite a number of persons gathered around the corner talking; there were several groups standing about, and something like thirty standing directly on the corner; witness inquired about the fight, and no one seemed to know anything about it; had been there but a very few moments inquiring when the crowd began to run up to them from all directions; the sidewalks became blocked up entirely, and he felt it his duty as an officer to ask them quietly to disperse; in trying to disperse them he was resisted by one individual, who said he had as much right to stand on the sidewalk as witness, and he had no right to order him away; witness told them that he would be much obliged to them if they would all disperse—that he was there to keep the peace; the above answer then came from this one man; witness thought the man was a little in liquor then, and pushed him with his hand up towards the store; he did this to clear a passage-way so that people could pass; as fast as he cleared one way they crowded upon him from the other, so that he was completely penned; then said to Officer COOK we will have some help; witness immediately left the crowd and went towards Tompkins-square, where he knew there was a reserve.

Witness here stated that he had been requested by GERMANIUS to disperse the crowd when he first came up.

Returned from Tompkins-square with three officers to the scene of the disturbance.

Witness' head appeared to be wounded, and in reply to a question of the Coroner, said that it was occasioned by a blow from a stone or a brickbat thrown from a window on Fourth-street on Sunday evening; he at the time had charge of a prisoner.

The Coroner stated that the three balls previously shown to the Jury, one of which was extracted from the body of Muller, had been weighed by a gunsmith, and gave the following result: the one taken from the body of witness weighed 59 grains, and the other two 55 and 41 respectively.

TESTIMONY OF OFFICER THOMAS.

John Thomas, residing at No. 133 Norfolk-street, was the next witness; saw part of the fight on Sunday last; was under the command of Captain HARTT; saw a large man shot in Fourth-street, while standing on the corner of Avenue A; did not see him doing anything; was pretty positive he was shot from a second story window; witness was standing on the northeast corner, and saw the firing on the southwest corner; was positive the firing was from a second-story window of the building on the southwest corner; it was from the window on the Fourth-street side; the stout man was standing almost immediately under the window; saw the man fall; as he heard the second report heard the man cry out and fall; the report came from the second story window; there was no other firing at that moment to witnesses' knowledge; did not see the man before he cried out; did not see him carried away nor get up; he was in his shirt sleeves; they were white; he looked to be a tall man with a stout chest; think he had on dark pants.

Q.—Up to this time did you hear or see any firing from the officers? A.—Can't say that I did; about five minutes after the first three discharges, heard other firing; the three discharges all came from the windows; had stood there perhaps two or three minutes before this man fell; there was then a considerable excitement about.

Q.—Were stones being thrown? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you notice what the man fired with from the window? A.—I think it was a pistol.

Q.—Did you see it? A.—I partly saw it, and it looked like a long pistol, or something of that kind.

Q.—Did you see Muller after that? A.—Yes; he was lying on a platform in front of a house in Avenue A.

Q.—How did you happen to see the firing from the window? A.—I was then looking at the stones coming from the roof of the same house, and remarked to some one, "see, they are firing from the windows."

Q.—Was it dusk at the time he fell? A.—It began to get rather dark, and I know I could not see the stones as plainly as before.

To a Juror—Q.—You said Muller stood under the window; was it directly under the window? A.—Not exactly; a little away from the house, about four feet, and one or two feet out of a line with the windows; the police were on the other side of the street when the man fell.

Q.—Did you have a pistol that evening? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you fire it? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you see other officers have pistols? A.—I think I did.

To the Coroner—Saw a man at the window from whence the shots were fired, and also a woman, the man pointed his weapon down towards the walk, as if to shoot any policeman that might happen to come along; the Police then were on the opposite side of the street. The officers had been cautioned against this house on the way down.

The Inquest was here adjourned till to-day at 9 o'clock.

CHARGE OF GRAND LARCENY.—DOROTHEA JUNG, a German woman, was, yesterday, arrested by Officer DICKSON, of the Sixth Ward Police, charged with having, at various times, stolen about $200 worth of jewelry from the store of Mrs. C. LINDNER, No. 517 Broadway, in whose family she lived as a domestic. She is also charged with having robbed MADAM DEITCH, of Leroy-place, for whom she formerly worked, of $150 worth of linens, cambrics, &c., and a lady who was stopping at the house of a $100 bill. Portions of the stolen property were found in the shops where, it is alleged, she sold it, and a handsome balance was found in her bank-book. She was taken before Justice OSBORNE, who locked her up to await examination.

A Real Jersey Blue.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

A few days since, while staying in Bedminster, N. J., I noticed in the family where I was visiting a beautiful lap-dog, wholly white, excepting its ears and the tip of its tail, which are of a beautiful blue. All who have seen the dog agree in saying it is the greatest curiosity ever seen by them. Where is BARNUM? Yours, &c.,

A.

THE EXECUTION OF D'ORSAY.

HIS DYING STATEMENTS.

SCENES AT THE TOMBS.

The negro, JOHN D'ORSAY, was executed yesterday morning, within the Ranges of the City Prison, for the murder of ANN MCGIVER, alias Annie Hopkins, a woman of the town, in Worth-street, a few months since.

The execution was witnessed by a few, and was conducted in good order.

D'ORSAY remained in prayer or conversation nearly the whole of Thursday night with Rev. Mr. DU RAN QUET, the Roman Catholic priest, who had attended him since he received sentence.

He was permitted to walk the corridor, a privilege for which he expressed himself grateful. He talked freely with the keepers and deputies present,—appearing not the least concerned.

He retired at 3 o'clock in the morning, and slept soundly until 5 o'clock. On awaking, he made confession for the last time to the priest, and partook of "the sacrifice of the mass," and received communion, and the last rites of the Catholic Church.

About 9½ o'clock the Sheriff and his Deputies and various others visited his cell. His arms were pinioned, the noose placed about his neck, and he was then led forth, the officers and the attendant clergy, forming in procession.

D'ORSAY was attired in a white shirt, black pants, and white stockings.

The coolness which from the very first he had displayed did not forsake him. He walked erect and steady, speaking the while in a firm voice to those nearest him.

When placed beneath the scaffold he looked up, as if studying the machinery, and then smiled, saying aloud, "Well, I am ready."

When one of the assistants approached to measure him, that the length of rope might be properly afforded, he turned round and said with a laugh, "I am six feet high, but (looking up) I will be a few inches higher soon, I think."

He then knelt down, as did Father DU RANQUET, who had his priestly vestments on, and both prayed for some moments.

Then rising, D'ORSAY, after being spoken to by the Sheriff, commenced to address the spectators. He spoke loudly, but his utterance was indistinct and his pronunciation a mixture of broken English and Spanish. The sum and substance of his remarks were that he felt happy—was not afraid to die—God was a good judge;—he forgave all his enemies—thought it hard that he should be hung on the slight evidence against him, &c. This repeated substantially over and over again, constituted his "dying speech."

When he had finished the priest again knelt down. D'ORSAY meanwhile standing, clasping a crucifix.

It was now about 10 minutes of 10 o'clock, the Sheriff whispered again to D'ORSAY, who thereupon bid all present farewell, shaking the Sheriff, Keepers, and others by the hand. He then shook hands with the priest and kissed again the crucifix. The Sheriff drew his sword, a heavy clinking sound was heard, and D'ORSAY was jerked into the air.

He did not struggle long nor violently. Death ensued in about five minutes. The body, after hanging half an hour, was cut down, and removed on a mattrass to the dead-house of the prison, where it was carefully examined by surgeons. The neck was not broken; death was caused by strangulation. All the organs, so far as examined, were found to be in a very healthy condition.

The body was then placed in a handsome, though plain coffin, and was removed towards evening, and buried by the Catholic Church.

D'ORSAY before leaving the inner prison for execution, went to the cell of ANTONIO FRANCIS, alias Smith, the Portuguese sailor, who is sentenced to be hanged on the 13th proximo, for the murder of the Captain and cook of the brig *Franklin Pierce* on the high seas. He told SMITH that he sympathized with him, and thought that he had been treated unfairly, for he believed he did the deed in self-defence. SMITH observed, "You hang to-day in de yard; me hang next month down the Bay," meaning that he would be executed on Gibbet Island.

Each then recited a prayer in Spanish or Portuguese, after which they parted—SMITH greatly dejected.

D'ORSAY desired much to have his remarks and prayers written down, and in this he was gratified by the clergyman who was attending him and by the keepers. During the night of Thursday, he dictated the following, which he said would be the speech which he should make from the scaffold:

Good morning, my brothers and sisters. I am thankful to my Jesus for leaving me the health to pray to him and prepare myself to God. And I am content and prepared to meet my judgment, and I hope to meet you all in Heaven.

My dear friends, I have been thinking while I have been in prison, that it is very hard to be hung on such slight evidence like this; in the first case, I like to know if any body particular on this earth, standing before me on this gallows, or before God, and to say to me that I am the murderer of this girl, or to say that they saw me speaking to this girl any time in my life.

I wish to let you all know how my trouble came about this girl or this murder. I gave a statement of it to the Governor first, and then to the reporters, and they gave it as I told them and it was correct. I am resigned to my fate and my death with Christian fortitude, and die in the grace of God. I am happy in religion, and I am content and I forgive every one in this world. I am going to meet my judge. He is above all earthly judges, and I hope he will forgive me for all the sin I ever done. And I hope to meet ye all in Heaven.

Farewell all, ye brothers and sisters,

JOHN D'ORSAY.

Among the other written papers which he distributed among the keepers, is the following disjointed mixture of Scripture, prayer-book instructions, Ave Mary's and exhortations:

Commence your prayer by blessing yourself in the name of the Holy water, which makes the sign of the cross, which is the true mark of a Christian, in the following words: "In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and Holy Ghost. O thou Heavenly Father, who hast made the heavens and the earth, and all things therein, out of nothing—sun, moon and stars. Thou hast created man to thy own glory and likeness, and thou placed him in the Garden of Paradise, to partake of the fruits thereof, saying to him, Thou shalt eat of all the fruit thou beholdest. But of the tree of knowledge, with the commandment, the moment thou eat of thou shalt surely die, and true disobedience. We will all have to die. Our blessed Lord promised to Adam and Eve that the seed of the woman would crush the serpent's head who had deceived them in 400 years. After them was born thus Christ Jesus of a Virgin, and most lovely and pure. Luke 1st chapter and 46th verse. The angel of the Lord said with salutation, Hail Mary, full of grace, the Lord is with thee, and blessed is the fruit of thy womb, Jesus. This is the lovely Virgin which has been prophesied by the Prophets from the beginning of time, and whom the Prophet Isaiah said, Rejoice greatly, O daughters of Jerusalem, for this day is born unto you in Bethlehem, of Judea, a new king, this king of kings, wherein the womb of our immaculate mother that the mother of John the Baptist said, O Lord, great am I that the mother of my Lord should come and visit me."

He gave to the parties to whom they are addressed the following:

"O my God, I love thee above all things, because thou art infinitely amiable and deserving of all love, and I love also my neighbor as myself for the love of thee. I forgive all who had injured me, and ask pardon of all I have injured. Good bye, dear friend, God bless you! D. G. E. FRIEL,

Messenger, City Prison."

JOHN GRAY, ESQ., WARDEN CITY PRISON—*Dear Sir:* I am very much obliged to you for your kindness to me since I was first placed in your charge, and also to all the officers connected with the City Prison for their kindness to me, and to JAMES C. WILLETT, the Sheriff, for his kindness to me since I was placed in his charge. Yours, respectfully,

JOHN (+) D'ORSAY.
mark.

The narrow cell windows looking out into the yard where the execution took place are so constructed as to prevent a view beneath. The prisoners in these tiers of cells fitted bits of looking-glasses in these windows so as to obtain a reflection of the doings below.

Father DU RANQUET, of the College St. Francis Xavier, received the body of D'ORSAY from the hands of the Sheriff, which, by a previous arrangement, was handed over to Mr. MALONE, undertaker in Pearl-street, for burial in Calvary Cemetery. About 11½ o'clock, Mr. MALONE took charge of the body, and proceeded at once with it to the place of burial.

By special request of D'ORSAY, Dr. HARRISON, the guard, or one that his body was not dissected; he could not, however, refuse the request of the physician to make the necessary post mortem examination.

D'ORSAY literally had no friends during the confinement, except the Catholic Priest, and the Sisters of Mercy; both of these were unremitting in their attentions and pious instructions, for which he expressed great gratitude.

One of the Sisters of Mercy who spoke the Spanish language, to which D'ORSAY was most fluent, often found him cold and pitiless, tenderness to his mother, who is dead; and also to a pious woman who had for care of him, after the loss of his mother. She had taught him the Lord's Prayer, the Creed, the Ave and many of the Prayers of the Church, which he still remembered. He passed on different occasions. He sometimes [illegible] naming the particular place of his birth; and his friends might be saved the grief and shame of his ignominious death. It is known, however, that [illegible] from one of the West India islands, probably from Cuba. He made no public confession, but to the [illegible] his religious confessor D'RANQUET. By [illegible] concerned, they must forever remain a secret. [illegible] he had been plainly told [illegible] to his fate, [illegible] death would be a [illegible] and he [illegible] dreaded it a dreadful death. He was, however, very [illegible] and he received instruction with a most prayerful spirit.

He was entirely resigned, and said the Sheriff, [illegible] was happier than many around him.

D'ORSAY prayed the entire night of Wednesday in his cell, praying with and administering to him the consolations of religion. He was calm and cheerful. About 8 o'clock the Priest requested him to take some sleep, as he would require all his energy in the morning. D'ORSAY replied on his part he [illegible] remained, while DU RANQUET attempted to get a moment's repose in his chair, but in two or three minutes he raised up and said, smilingly, "I ought not to lie on the bed while you sit in the chair, but," said he, glancing at his hard, and not very cleanly mattress, "I cannot offer you this bed!" He was again requested to lie down and sleep. He then stretched himself out in a few moments was in a quiet slumber, and so remained until a quarter past five. During their watch the deputies came and took an occasional glance at him, remarking how calmly he slept. At this time some noise below roused him, when he immediately rose up and joined in conversation. To one of the keepers with whom he had had some difficulty he spoke with great humility, asking his pardon for any thing he had done wrong.

Father DU RAN

Two things have happened here this week. Two things have happened here this week. Two things have happened here this week.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK: SATURDAY, JULY 18, 1857.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA will be issued on Monday morning, July 20, in season to mail by the U. S. Steamer leaving that day at 11 o'clock, A. M. This paper will contain complete Summaries of Foreign and Domestic Intelligence, received since the sailing of the last steamer for California; Reports of all Public Meetings, &c.; Commercial Affairs; full Rate of Exchanges and Freights, Editorial Articles on General Topics, and a great amount of Miscellaneous matter.

Persons in wrappers ready for mailing, 6 cents per copy. Agents will please send in their orders as early as possible.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Important advices from Kansas reach us by telegraph from St. Louis, given on the authority of the St. Louis Democrat. It is stated that Governor Walker has issued a proclamation, which appears to be cordially signed by the people of Lawrence, declaring his determination to put down all opposition to the Territorial laws by force, and warning the Free-State men not to organize under the Topeka Charter. It is also stated that troops are progressing to march against Lawrence, and that the Dirty expedition will be broken up for the purpose of sending the troops to Kansas.

We published yesterday a full synopsis of the Hon. Edward Everett's oration, at the celebration of the alumni of Harvard University, and to-day we find space for some of the brilliant addresses delivered at the Festival. Lord Napier's speech, which will particularly attract attention, is disappointing from its unintentional allusions. Like other speeches we have had from his Lordship, it is sensible and to the point. A clever poem from Oliver Wendell Holmes, was not the least attractive part of the literary entertainment. Mr. Winthrop presided, and introduced each toast with his accustomed ease and grace.

The Plattsmouth (Nebraska) *Jeffersonian* gives a sad account of the return of a large number of Mormons from Utah to the States. They expressed themselves very much disgusted with "Zion," as the "Saints" blasphemously term the licentious City of Salt Lake. They further report that a company of four or five hundred men purposed leaving Utah Territory this Spring, and were probably on their way for civilization by this time. It would seem that without the aid of United States troops, the days of Brigham Young's power are drawing to a close.

The Coroner's Jury in the case of those who perished by the burning of the steamer *Montreal*, on the St. Lawrence River, have returned a verdict of manslaughter against Wilson, the owner, Bowers, the Captain, Bourassa, the mate, and Duval, the pilot. These persons will be tried at the present session of the Court of Queen's Bench.

The Grand Jury at Washington yesterday found bills of indictment against various persons for alleged participation in the late election riot, and bench warrants were issued for their arrest.

Indictments have been found against Gibson, late State Treasurer of Ohio, and Bannan, the present Treasurer—two against the former and one against the latter—for embezzlement.

Simon Draper resigned his position yesterday, as one of the Metropolitan Police Commissioners. His resignation is now in the hands of Gov. King. Mr. Draper says his course for such a step, at such a time, was the hurried and ex-parte manner in which many of the permanent appointments have been made, especially those of the Second Ward.

The Police Commissioners are still waiting the opinion of Dudley Field, Esq., as to the legality of their claim upon the old Chief's office at the City Hall. Meantime, Mr. Devlin keeps his carpenters at work repairing the premises, for which the Commissioners in good time will doubtless be grateful. Mr. Devlin is also making extensive repairs in the old Street Commissioners office.

The Comptroller paid off yesterday the old Police force in the Tenth and Sixteenth Wards inclusive, the arrearages he assigns as due them. On Monday he finishes up the payment in all the Wards. The policemen design to institute suits against the City for their alleged extra claims, amounting to some $12,000.

Judge Peabody yesterday rendered an opinion in the Street Commissioners case, declining to issue the warrant for the arrest of Devlin, on the ground that all his proceedings were stayed by the certiorari. The argument on the motion to quash the certiorari was continued, but no decision was rendered.

The Report of the Special Committee of the Board of Education, sent to Albany to lop-roll out the school bill offered by Mr. Varnum last Winter, has come to hand at last. It comprises a recapitulation of the changes proposed by the new bill, and claims for the Commissioners the credit of killing it, and of originating the law creating a Commission.

The colored man, John D'Oyley, was executed in the yard of the City Prison yesterday morning, for the murder of Ann McGivney, alias Annie Hopkins, a few months since, in Worth street. He ascended the gallows unmoved throughout, and made a long address to the spectators, but in such a mixture of broken English, Spanish and Portuguese, that it was impossible fully to understand him. He did not admit his guilt. After the body had been suspended for about half an hour, it was cut down and examined by the surgeons, when it was ascertained that the neck had not been broken; death ensued from strangulation. It was buried in the Catholic burial ground.

Several important witnesses were examined yesterday on the Mullen inquest. The officers who were present at the early stage of the disturbance gave their evidence. A policeman testified that he saw the man Mullen shot from a second-story window of the house corner of Avenue A and Tenth street. A physician testified that certain Germans residing in the Seventeenth Ward told him that they would kill all the Metropolitan police that they had the authority of Mayor Wood and Judge Bosworth to resist the laws.

The prize speaking in competition for the Free Academy Scholarship Prize (gold medal,) came off last evening at the Reformed Church, corner of Twenty-second street. The room was crowded, and the speaking generally good. The Committee of Awards were Messrs. Wm. A. Butler, Peter Cooper, Wm. H. Webb, V. A. C. Gray, and John Kelly, M. C. They report the award at the Academy of Music at the commencement, which comes off on Tuesday, the 21st instant. The annual vacation will commence immediately after this event, and continue until the 15th of September.

The Ridgeway prizes, given out by the Society for promoting education among the colored children of the City, were distributed at the Sullivan-street Church yesterday, by the President of the Society.

John Lamphier, accidentally shot on Wednesday last, in the Fifteen District of Brooklyn, by young Rankin, died yesterday from the injury received.

The Excise Commissioners met yesterday, and granted licenses to a host of applicants.

The Commissioners of the Brooklyn Water-Works, accompanied by the Mayor and Aldermen and many other distinguished citizens visited the Ridge Reservoir of the Water-Works. All expressed themselves as well satisfied with the great object.

Mayor Conover, of Washington, has issued a call for a meeting of the citizens, to take into consideration the subject of the Alexandria Canal.

[illegible] COMMITTEE

Yellow fever in Memphis.

The Times says that Dr. Lawrence, the Health Officer, reports the existence of yellow fever in that city. The first case was that of a boy who died on Thursday week. The second case was on Thursday, and the third on Friday.

The annual examination at the Academy of Visitation, Jefferson street, Brooklyn, took place on Thursday, which passed off satisfactorily.

Boston and New-York.

It is now twenty years since the aged Bishop Dubois lay on his death bed, and, in reply to the daily and dutiful call of John, Bishop of Basilicopolis, his coadjutor, with the right of succession, responded: "I am better—much better." Neither mitred nor crowned heads love to see the forms of their successors darkening the sick chamber; and the shadow which the stalwart presence of Bishop Hughes cast upon the bed-side of the old French prelate seemed like the first admonition of that Valley of Death, into which, in spite of his assurances that he was better, he was fast hastening, and soon sunk.

Twenty years have passed, and the same shadow falls athwart the path of his successor—not upon his death-bed, but prematurely upon his unconscious daily walk. How well, or how ill, the Roman Catholic Prelate has administered his great trust, it is not for us to say. He has not escaped accusation. For years he has not only not set aside all rivalry, and repressed all recusancy, but substantially nullified the position of every ecclesiastic whose talents or influence could be brought into comparison with his own. To one of urbane manners and social tastes he would give the charge of a rude and unformed congregation. To another, a bankrupt church; to another, an insubordinate congregation. On the other hand, he lifted up the lowly, the ignorant, and the uncouth, and he soon gathered about him a body guard of ecclesiastics of whom he was *facile princeps*; and in the Diocese of New-York, more liberally perhaps than anywhere else in the Roman Church, was the Divine word realized, *Beati sunt pauperes animi*.

But is this the accusation upon which it is said the Pope is now called upon to terminate the Episcopal functions of John Hughes. By no means! Rome would not heed such a charge; nor would it give ear to the representations which, it is said, have been made long since to the Holy See, that the Catholic cause in America has suffered alike from the inordinate pretensions and the inexplicable inefficiency of His Grace. In a City through which three millions of Catholics have entered, since he has had charge of the Diocese of New-York—in a City which numbers more professors of the faith than Rome itself—his accusers say that there is not a monument of Catholic power or influence, not an institution perfected; and that he alone has seemed unconscious of the movement of that living host, whose presence and influence has invited the attention and alarmed the jealousy of the Protestant people of these States. Everywhere else they say the Church is an organization, with a policy, with a great framework of institutions, to be filled up as time shall afford the means. Here it is said by members of the Church, it is a chaos, without form and void. Not even an architectural structure worthy of a powerful and wealthy community—not a well-organized charity—not an institution of learning that commands respect, and that can point to His Grace as its founder or sustainer. His, they say, has been the ambition and the politics of our Aldermen, and not the statesmanship of a prelate of the Church.

And yet even these accusations have passed unheeded by Rome. The more serious incalculation for which Clergy of the Archdiocese, now present in the Eternal City, invoke the thunders of the Vatican, is that the Primate of New-York has omitted to notice with due solemnities the declaration of the dogma of the Immaculate Conception; and that he turned his back and fled to Cuba when the Nuncio of Pius IX., assailed by the press, hooted and stoned by the mob, and burned in effigy in a hundred cities and villages, most needed his support. These are serious offences at Rome. Maladministration, nepotism, indolence, arrogance, a meddling and petty spirit, are nothing compared with offences which imply indifference to the Virgin Mary and disrespect to the representative of the Vicar of Christ on earth.

It is difficult for the American mind to realise this indifference on one side, this sensitiveness on the other; but the fact, we believe, is not less true, and our readers need not be surprised if they hear that the Pope and his Holy College of Cardinals have designated a coadjutor to the Archbishop, with the right of succession, or with still more painful severity have designated Administrators of the Diocese, into whose hands its affairs shall pass, thus virtually deposing the present incumbent.

But the harshness of the measure will, doubtless, be concealed under the honied phrases and deferential forms in which churchmen disguise every movement of what, among worldlings, would be called ambition or rivalry. The organ of the Archbishop will announce that His Grace has petitioned to His Holiness to be relieved of the cares which press too heavily upon him; that he desires to devote the remainder of his life to seclusion, and the devotional exercises which befit his calling and his age. The Bishops who are to take possession of the Diocese, and whom his charity and humility will forbid him to hate, will bow before him, will burn incense before him, will kiss his signet ring, and uphold his train as he ascends the altar to celebrate the mysteries of his religion.

Already conjectures are whispered as to the successorship, and the priests of Maynooth, and the Celtic clergy generally, speak of Archbishop O'Connor, of Pittsburg, while the ecclesiastics of American birth look to Bishop McCloskey, of Albany, formerly coadjutor of New-York, to whom, indeed, the suffrages of his colleagues of the Church would be gladly awarded, had he not refused, or at least omitted, to be an accuser of the Archbishop, when the necessities of the Church called for his intervention.

Lord Napier's Speech at Cambridge.—Judging from the reports of the proceedings at the triennial meeting of the Alumni of Harvard College, on Thursday, and from the names of the many distinguished persons who took part in the festivities of the occasion, it must have been one of the most brilliant college festivals that has ever been held in this country. We gave, yesterday, a synopsis of the eloquent address of Mr. Everett, and we publish, to-day, the sparkling poem of Dr. Holmes, the speech of Mr. Winthrop, and a full report of the speech of Lord Napier, the British Ambassador, which was, by no means, the least attractive feature in the proceedings of the occasion. His Lordship is the right character of a descendant of the great Warren, the discoverer of Legerithms, to whom he alluded in a most graceful and happy manner; as a representative of old Cambridge, in England, and as the Ambassador of Great Britain. With the single exception of Sir Henry Bulwer, the official representatives of Great Britain have been practical members of what Lord Napier called "a silent craft." They have not been talking men. But Lord Napier is likely to make as favorable an impression upon us by his frank, manly and graceful unofficial speeches as he will by any diplomatic negotiations. His very clever speech at the last St. George's dinner, in this City, created a favorable impression, which will be more than confirmed by his speech at the Cambridge celebration on Thursday.

The Right of Search.

Although the War of 1812 was entered into, by the United States, for the vindication of the "freedom of the seas," and chiefly in forcible repudiation of Great Britain's exercise of the "right of search," it is a remarkable fact that England has never yet formally yielded to the American doctrine, in its full extent. On the contrary, to this hour she practically asserts the right of search, although she calls it the "right of visit," to ascertain whether a vessel sailing under American colors is really what she professes to be; and out of this assertion there is constant danger that difficulty may arise. Mr. Webster, in a dispatch to Mr. Everett, in March, 1843, thus repudiates the existence of this right of visit:

"The Government of the United States, on the other hand, maintains that there is no such well-known and acknowledged, nor, indeed, any broad and generic difference between what has usually been called visit, and what has been usually called search; that the right of visit, to become effectual, must come, in the end, to include search; and thus to exercise in peace an authority which the law of nations only allows in times of war. If such well-known distinction exists, where are the proofs of it? What writers of authority on public law, what adjudications in Courts of Admiralty, what *public treaties* recognise it?

Various European nations have by treaty conceded to each other the modified right of visit or search. Hitherto the United States have not followed their example. Fear that such an arrangement would be abused, has doubtless induced our Government to take an extreme position, and it has been maintained the more unyieldingly in our negotiations with foreign powers, because the power to search was claimed as a mere matter of strict right, and not sought as a privilege to be conceded or withheld as we should see fit. It may well be questioned, however, whether we cannot relax some of our rigidity in this connection without compromising our dignity, or injury to our commerce, and with decided advantage to the public welfare. For instance, let us take the case of the *Panchita*, arrested by a British cruiser and delivered to American authorities on suspicion of being engaged in the Slave-trade. As matters now stand, the case presents this remarkable anomaly: that, while an American Jury may condemn the vessel, thus justifying the suspicions upon which she was seized, our Government is technically bound to call upon the British Government to indemnify her owners for their loss, because a British officer caught her violating the laws of the United States under which she becomes forfeit!

The question, how far we ought to go, certainly is a nice one; but in an honest effort to break up the African Slave-trade would it not become us, by treaty stipulations to waive our objections so far as to permit foreign cruisers to visit vessels suspected of using the American flag to cover the nefarious traffic, and to permit them when their suspicions are confirmed to hand the suspected vessel over to one of our own cruisers if convenient, or to send her to one of our own ports for delivery to United States authorities. True such an arrangement might be abused; but would it not be better to take the slight risk of such abuse, holding the foreign Government responsible for it, than to permit our *flag* to be continually abused for the protection of the Slave-trade? Why not arrange by treaty for just such a state of things as common decency compels us to bring about at last by indirection, in such a case as that of the *Panchita*? In other words, why not say to Great Britain: "Your cruisers may—not as of right but by our consent—arrest and bring in to us a vessel suspected of abusing our flag and violating our laws for the suppression of the Slave-trade; but they must do it at your risk. If the suspicion proves well-founded to the satisfaction of an American Jury,—all is well. If it turns out that the suspicion was not well-founded, we shall hold you responsible for all accruing damages, the amount to be assessed by ourselves." These stipulations, of course, should be made reciprocal, if made at all. By such an arrangement, applied exclusively to the coast of Africa, we would not concede the *right* of search,—but only agree to suspend the operation of the general American doctrine in these particular cases. By so-doing we would take from England every shadow of plausible argument which she now makes in favor of the propriety of her claim to stop American vessels to ascertain their character by other evidence than the flag which covers her, and should certainly only meet the just claims of humanity.

Resignation of Commissioner Draper.—The difficulties and perplexities of the Metropolitan Police Commissioners have been still further increased by the resignation of Mr. Draper, the President of the Board. But the embarrassments of the Commissioners are of secondary consideration; the prime object to be considered is the effect of the resignation on the present excited mind of the public. If the Board of Commissioners cannot agree among themselves, the public will not have an increase of confidence in the new Police when the cause of their disagreement becomes known. We cannot but think that the President of the Board took a most inopportune moment to resign, though we presume his place can be supplied by an equally competent person. According to Mr. Draper's statement he was induced to send his resignation to the Governor because due care had not been taken in appointing men to places in the Department. It will probably strike most people that this was a much better reason for his holding on and preventing the irregularities against which he very properly protested. There is an immense amount of hard work yet to be accomplished by the Commissioners before the new Police can be properly organized, and we hope that whoever may be the successors of Mr. Draper will be a man of sufficient nerve and executive ability to grapple with the difficulties of his position.

The Enslaved Prisoner of War.—Action of Lord Napier.—We gave publicity a few days ago to the strange and interesting narrative of Dimmock Charleston, a native African, who claims to have been taken prisoner of war from on board the British brig *Peacock*, when she was sunk by the American schooner *Hornet* in the war of 1812, and to have been sold and kept in Slavery in Georgia ever since. Of course we gave the story upon authority of the man himself, who is unusually intelligent and shrewd for one of his race. Personally, we could know nothing of the facts, but the manner of the man, and his ready answers to the various questions put to him in regard to the details of his case, were certainly calculated to carry conviction of his truth.

Whether he will be able to substantiate his statements by adequate proofs, we are unable to say. An illiterate man, held for over forty years in bondage, in a community where his word is never permitted equal weight with a white man's, can hardly be expected to secure and preserve available evidences to prove the wrongs heaped upon him. If the rolls of the *Peacock* are to be had, and this man's name is found upon them,—or if his case is recorded on the American list of prisoners of war taken on board that vessel, the fact will go far to carry conviction of the truth of his singular narrative. But the absence of these proofs will not condemn him, for it is a well-known fact that our own muster rolls are very imperfect and incomplete,—and it is not impossible that the British rolls are in no better condition.

We have seen a letter from a gentleman of Boston, doing business in Savannah, expressing regret that the story should have appeared, because it reflects on several respectable citizens of Georgia. He also throws some doubt upon Dimmock's statement, because he says he has known him for twenty years, and never before heard of his claim to be a British subject. That of itself is scarcely sufficient reason for rejecting the man's story, especially when he explains his silence so plausibly by saying that he kept the fact to himself in the hope that if he remained in a seaport he would at some time find means of escaping from bondage,—while, if it should become known that he was aware of his title to freedom, the probability was that he would be sold at once into the interior. It is needless to add that we should cheerfully give place to any proper counter statement which parties interested may desire to have published.

We are happy to announce that Lord Napier, H. B. Majesty's representative at Washington, having had his attention called to the subject by our narrative, has already commenced an investigation for the purpose of ascertaining the true state of the case, and with a view to vindicating Dimmock's rights if the accuracy of his statements can be substantiated.

Lowell, not Lovell.—As Mr. John Lowell is well-known as the editor of the Boston *Law Reporter*, we presume that every reader would at once discover that he was the lawyer to whom we alluded as one of the reputed authors of the analysis of the Dred Scott decisions, and not Mr. "Lovell," which we were made to say by a typographical error. We believe there is no lawyer in Boston named Lovell; but, as one person has been misled by the misprint of the name, we make the correction to prevent others being misled in a similar manner.

Our Relations with New-Granada.

From the National Intelligencer.

The Navy Department is in possession of the following late and interesting intelligence:

United States Steam Frigate Roanoke,
Aspinwall, June 25, 1857.

Sir: In the absence of the Commander-in-Chief, I have the honor to inform you that intelligence has this day been received, (as I think from a reliable source,) giving the most encouraging prospects of a speedy settlement of all the points at issue between our Government and that of New-Granada. Nathan Kartright, Esq., British Consul at Carthagena, has written to Capt. Erskine, of her Britannic Majesty's ship *Orion*, now at this anchorage, as follows:

British Consulate, Carthagena,
June 20, 1857.

"Mr. Griffith writes me that instructions have been sent to the New-Granadian Minister at Washington to cede everything to the Americans, and decree to the Governors of the littoral provinces to communicate that fact to any ships-of-war which might be sent out from America to the shores of New-Granada with hostile intentions."

The acting United States Consul at Aspinwall (Mr. A. Murrell) also writes me, in confirmation of the above, as follows:

"The differences between the United States and the Republic are likely to be soon amicably arranged, as the Executive has been, it is said, authorized by Congress to settle them at once and on the most possible terms. Instructions will probably be transmitted by the present mail to Gen. Herran on the subject."

I am indebted, Sir, to the courtesy of Captain Erskine, of the British navy, for the extract from Consul Kartright's letter, furnishing the first information of this important determination on the part of the Granadian Government; and as Mr. Griffith, from whom Mr. Buchanan derived his information, is the British *Charge d'Affaires* at Bogota, there can be scarcely a doubt of the accuracy of his statement. Capt. Erskine assures me that it may be entirely relied upon. Should official notice of the fact be received by me in time for the ensuing mail it will be duly transmitted.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
J. R. Montgomery,
Commanding U. S. frigate *Roanoke*.

Hon. Isaac Toucey,
Secretary of the Navy.

Advices from Bogota state that the New-Granadian Senate has passed the following bill, authorising the President to settle the pending questions with the United States by a convention, without the necessity of a ratification by Congress:

The Senate and Chamber of Representatives of New-Granada having taken into consideration the message in which his Excellency the President has made known to us the present conditions of the relations between our Republic and the Republic of the United States of North America, and considering the importance of arranging, by means of negotiation, the claims for indemnity made by the aforesaid Government on account of losses suffered by her citizens on the 15th day of April, 1856, at Panama, it is decreed—

Art. 1. That the President be authorized to arrange and settle by amicable agreement the above-mentioned claims, and to bring the matter to conclusion without further requiring, on his part, the approbation of Congress, he being solely prohibited from trenching on the rights of the national sovereignty in any respect, or from so acting as to affect the Territory of the National Government or the property in the railroad on the Isthmus of Panama; which property, at the conclusion of the term granted in privilege to the present owners, will belong to the National Government.

Art. 2. For the completion of the terms of the agreement, mentioned in the preceding article, his Excellency the President is authorized to demand and accept the arbitration of some friendly Government, whose decision in the matter shall be binding upon each of the contracting nations.

Free Academy.—Examinations for Admission.—Some two hundred or more of the new admissions from the Grammar Schools, met Dr. Webster and the Faculty in the large hall of the above Institution, yesday morning, at 9 o'clock.

The principal improved the opportunity by giving not only the pupils, but the parents also who were present, some sound advice.

The lucky lads were in high spirits, and looked bright and intelligent. We were struck with the fine manly appearance of the boys, which is to be accounted for by the new rule which requires the candidates to be fourteen years of age in place of thirteen, as formerly.

There were presented for examination 263 candidates. Between 30 and 40 of these were rejected.

The greatest number sent from one school, was from the Eighteenth Ward School, (Mr. Scott, principal,) which offered 78. Of them 71 were admitted.

Mr. Shaw, of the Fifteenth Ward School, sent 45, and had 38 admitted.

Mr. Fowler, of the Sixteenth Ward School, sent 35, and had 31 admitted.

A Woman Trying to Smash a Custom-House Officer.—Sarah Ellis, a seamstress, was arrested on Thursday evening, charged with attempting to take the life of P. Dawson, a Custom-House Officer, by striking him a blow on the head with an iron poker. The cause of the difficulty between the two was not ascertained. The affray took place at the house of the accused in Madison street. She was held by Justice Bosworth to await examination.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the N. Y. Daily Times.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

The Nicaraguan Embroglio—Intention to Recognize the Walker Government—How the Transit is to be Opened, and Costa Rican Conquest to be Resisted—Appointment of Tehuantepec, &c.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Daily Times.

Washington, Friday, July 17.

The instructions to Mr. William Carey Jones, as Special Agent of the State Department in Central America, were accurately described in your Washington letter published yesterday, in so far as that communication went.

In one respect, however, the letter was incomplete. Mr. Jones was also instructed, in the event of finding General Walker in control of the Isthmus, or in such position that he could by no possibility be considered at the head of the *de facto* Government of Nicaragua, to recognise that Government on behalf of the United States, and proceed at once to the negotiation of a treaty for the reopening, guaranteeing and protecting the Transit route.

In anticipation of the straits to which General Walker became reduced, Mr. Jones was empowered, as your letter states, to exert his influence for his rescue, when the filibusters should come to understand that their case was hopeless.

Now as to the future. Lord Napier has signified his conviction that the British Government will unite with the United States in protesting against the position of Nicaragua, or the extinction of her sovereignty by Costa Rican conquest. This gives our Government a strong position for action. A month ago Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Cass distinctly declared in the most unequivocal terms, *that the United States would resist by forces any such attempt to extinguish the nationality of Nicaragua.* To-day, however, these views and purposes are materially modified.

You are doubtless right in your belief that the Administration will not intervene by force for the settlement of the Transit question,—although as one man who considers the interests at stake sufficient to warrant such a course, I had hoped that the strong arm of the Union would be invoked to secure an immediate reopening of the Nicaragua route under some one of the existing contracts with *de facto* Governments of that shattered Republic.

The policy now contemplated is more peaceful, and perhaps wiser, on the whole. Instead of entering into a direct controversy with Costa Rica upon her right to hold Nicaragua by conquest—a contest which would raise exceedingly troublesome issues, if taken in that shape—the Administration proposes, either through Mr. Jones or some other diplomatic agent, to practically recognise any Nicaraguan Government which may now be found in existence, by negotiating a treaty with it, regardless of any claim which Costa Rica may set up by virtue of her assumed conquest, and heedless of her protests.

By this process, if carried through, as you will see, the United States evades the necessity of taking the initiative against Costa Rica's claims. If the treaty desired is made and ratified, our Government will then insist in its maintenance, and under its cover repel Costa Rica as an intruder, should she deem it desirable or prudent to stand in our way. I have nothing to say of the morals of this proceeding, contenting myself with giving you the facts.

The treaty contemplated will be similar in its general import to the stipulations under protection of which the Panama Railroad was constructed. It will probably guarantee the neutrality of the route, stipulate that it shall ever be a free highway for all nations, and provide for the protection of the rights and property of the parties who shall receive from Nicaragua a grant for the use of the Transit route. Under such an arrangement as this any company of American citizens who become possessed of the grant will be secure in their franchises, and their vested rights thus acquired may and will be protected by their Government. It is thus that it is proposed to enable our Government to interfere for the reopening and protection of the Nicaragua Transit route, with undertaking to enforce existing contracts for the Transit grant, and thus doing violence to our well settled policy of not becoming the guarantors of the private contracts of our citizens, not entered into by virtue of our express treaty stipulations. That the plan will not be abandoned or changed, I cannot be responsible; but I give you the *project* as it now stands.

Let me suggest one other idea for your consideration. The telegraph has announced that Gen. Walker has notified his officers to report to him immediately at New-Orleans, with a view to recruiting for an early return to Nicaragua. I am much mistaken if he is not encouraged to this sudden movement by assurances that the Government of the United States will be glad to have his cooperation in the promotion of the diplomatic scheme which I have set forth.

The steps taking by the Administration for the "acquisition" of the Tehuantepec route, probably are similar in spirit to those by which it is hoped to permanently settle the Nicaragua Transit question. I have no idea that Mr. Buchanan proposes to purchase the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, but merely to make a treaty securing protection to any intercoastic transit enterprise which may be undertaken there under auspices of that instrument. J.

Washington, Friday, July 17.

Our foreign relations were discussed at length in the Cabinet meeting to-day. Dispatches of a very important character are being prepared to send to England and France by the steamer of the 22d.

The Count de Sartiges was in conference to-day with the Secretary of State.

Advices from our Consul-General in Alexandria, Egypt, have been received, with news by the Overland Mail from India. The mutiny among the native troops was far more extensive than represented. A long and bloody war is anticipated.

In view of the amicable adjustment of our affairs in New-Granada, a new Minister will be appointed.

The Bird Island affair with Venezuela remains in *statu quo*. UNO.

Washington, Friday, July 17.

Gen. Herran is expected here to open negotiations for the adjustment of our New-Granadian difficulties. He is fully empowered.

Instructions for Mr. Forsyth as to Tehuantepec are agreed upon. The terms will undoubtedly be accepted by Mexico. X. Y. Z.

[From the Reporter for the Associated Press.]

Washington, July 17.

The Grand Jury to-day found true bills against a number of the alleged participants in the election riots, and also in several cases of assault and battery with intent to kill. Fourteen of the accused parties were arrested on bench warrants, and officers are in pursuit of the remainder of them. The Grand Jury, in their report, say "the exciting causes of the riot and the subsequent bloodshed in the Fourth Ward, may be ascribed, mainly, to the presence of certain Baltimoreans, joined by a large number of disorderly persons in Washington at or near the polls."

The City Councils this afternoon accepted the invitation of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, to join the Western excursionists in Baltimore next Monday, and appointed a Committee to extend to them the hospitalities of Washington. The citizens to-night held a meeting to make arrangements for a cordial welcome.

The Tehuantepec Transit Route—Final Arrangements Concluded for the Opening—The English "African Emigrant" Scheme, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times:

Washington, Thursday, July 16, 1857.

It may now be considered that the right of way for the trade and commerce of the United States over the Tehuantepec Isthmus, and the speedy construction of the road, are secured beyond peradventure. The final arrangements by the Government were concluded, yesterday, for this purpose.

It is to be observed that for four months past Mr. Hargous, Gen. Wessen, of Panama, Mr. Garay, and others representing the Garay Grant have been here, strongly urging upon the Administration their claims upon Mexico for indemnity for the expenditure of their grant, and also payment of the duties which Gen. Santa Anna exacted from them when they refused to pay him the two hundred dollars, which was the bonus price to Mexico for the Garay grant. This grant itself possessed little or no value, and other brokers, who took it from upon the grant itself for security. The grantee purchased it for about $50,000, but it has since been a million of dollars. Mr. Hargous, who holds it, had obtained a decree from the judicial authorities of Mexico for the foreclosure of the mortgage on this grant.

At the same time of granting this decree, General Santa Anna sent a protest of the Company, and the latter had obtained Mr. Marcy to direct Mr. Forsyth, and a Secretary, also, of respectable rank, who went into their hands the affairs of the Company. Several $100 brought suits against this Company, which have not been terminated.

Colonel Sloo still claimed to have exclusive control over the grant. He applied for a mail contract, and so did his opponents also. Both parties had interviews with Colonel Sloo, in his memorial, claimed his property and personal rights in the grant, and to the entire control of the river Communication, without which the Transit over the Isthmus would be worthless.

President Buchanan had never fully either made a special pledge—that is, of the Government protecting the route against Sloo, or to the Company, by the employment of troops to remove impediments to the Isthmian communications, and, besides he felt a deep interest in the opening of this, the most important point, having, when Secretary of State, instructed Mr. Ewing to obtain the right of way across it, in the treaty of peace.

Gov. Marcy told me, some three months ago, that he, as Secretary of War, at the time, had agreed in the Cabinet with Mr. T. H. Benton to offer five millions for the right of way across Tehuantepec. Mr. Buchanan has stated that he understood the offer to be fifteen millions, in addition to an offer for other territory. However this was, it appears that Mr. Benton did offer fifteen millions for the transit, and it was rejected for the reason that the transit right had been transferred to a company of English subjects—i. e., the McIntoshes. Therefore the Garay grant, afterwards revoked, for alleged non-use.

For another reason the President and Cabinet were desirous of obtaining this Transit, to wit, that it would relieve the country, by competition, from the onerous exactions of the Panama Company.

But the President had no fund or Gen. Sloo's ability to carry on the work or to fulfil his contract. He did not think that the Company, under the circumstances, would complete the work. He had been, while in London, that Falconnet had been refused by private money to the Company, and found his credit was at zero.

The President referred the whole subject of the rights of these parties to the Attorney-General for examination, and the result was a conclusion that the Government would do nothing for them until they had composed their own difficulties.

Colonel Sloo would not agree to any compromise, but Mr. Emile La Sere, of New-Orleans, the President of the Company, came on here, and met Benjamin Brandreth, the attorney for the Marcy Company, and they made an arrangement which was satisfactory to the Government, so far as the Government was concerned. For it was an arrangement that provided to restore the Company to credit and distinction, and redeem its obligations to Brandreth, and also secure the construction of the work and the opening of the Transit route.

On the part of the Government it was agreed to send instructions to our Minister to impress upon Mexico the necessity of a united support, on her part, for the rights of our citizens under the Tehuantepec grants. The eighth article of the Guadalupe treaty gives the Government of the United States adequate power for the protection of rights acquired by the Sloo Company. The Government will also give the Company a mail contract, under the general law of 1845, without waiting for the meeting of Congress. This contract will give credit to the Company, and instalments to the tune of two or three hundred thousand dollars, which they are to receive from Mr. Hargous, will enable them to finish their contract with Mexico, by opening a common road of rail, and commencing before February next a railroad.

X. Y. Z.

Washington, Thursday, July 16, 1857.

The serious attention of this Government has been called to the contemplated design on the part of England to establish an African Emigrant Society, under the hypocritical pretence of the philanthropic desire to christianize Africa, but really to monopolize the whole of the African Slave-trade into her own hands. It proposes to send these wild Africans to India, where the Coolay system has failed, and also to the British West India Islands. The plan is to establish emigration agencies in Africa, provide suitable vessels for their passage, make voluntary contracts, *as to proper facilities of return by putting the services of the Africans on as low conditions as possible*, and thus drive all competition of Slavery out of the field, by putting an end to the exigencies which maintain it.

The whole scheme is but a design in conjunction with the "Cotton Supply Association," to break down the planters in the Southern States and West Indies. It is argued that the average cost of a slave in the West Indies is $700, and that a free black emigrant could be landed for about $50, keeping a difference in the first price to cover an infinity of minor expenses. At this rate it is calculated that it will be impossible for our Southern planters to compete with free black emigrant labor, while the slave West India Islands will be prevented from obtaining any more slaves from the coast.

Were England to attempt this course, it would be in violation of the treaty made with England and France for the suppression of the Slave-trade, as the system of free black emigration would be far more inhuman than the present Slave-trade, if not more infamous than the present apprenticeship system.

It is expected that our Government will signify to England and France that such a course would meet with its entire disapprobation.

Mr. Ramm, our Minister at Venezuela, brings us further news than that already published in regard to the settlement of the Bird Island claim. UNO.

Important from Kansas.

Proclamation from Gov. Walker—Troops to March against Lawrence.

St. Louis, Friday, July 17.

The *Democrat* has advices from Kansas stating that Governor Walker has issued a proclamation declaring his intention to put down all opposition to the Territorial laws by force, and counseling the citizens of Lawrence and vicinity there not to organize under the Topeka Charter.

Rumor says that seven hundred troops are summoned to march against Lawrence, and that it is the design of Walker to retake the Army in Kansas and to break up the Utah Expedition.

Arrival of the Ammonia at Boston.

Boston, Friday, July 17.

The Royal Mail steamship *America*, from Liverpool and Halifax, was below last night, detained by the thick fog, and only reached her dock a little before 3 o'clock this afternoon—too late to allow her mails to be sent forward by the 3 o'clock train. They were forwarded by the steamboat train to Stonington, and will be due in New York at an early hour tomorrow morning.

The despatch from Halifax embraced all the general news worth telegraphing.

Indictment of the Ohio State Treasurer.

Columbus, Friday, July 17.

Two indictments have been found against Gibson, late State Treasurer—one for the embezzlement of the State funds, and the other for the embezzlement of the funds of the Seneca County Bank. An indictment has also been found against Ramsey, the previous Treasurer, with several counts of embezzlement.

The Montreal Disaster—Verdict of the Coroner's Jury.

Quebec, Friday, July 17.

The Coroner's Jury have returned a verdict of manslaughter against Wilson, the owner of the steamboat Montreal, Rudolf, the Captain, Duvall, the Pilot, and Bourassa, the Mate. They also severely censure Mr. Wilson, Sen., the Controlling Agent. They recommend the strongest enforcement of the steamboat law. The parties implicated will be tried at the present session of the Court of Queen's Bench.

Telegraph Cable Across the Detroit River.

Detroit, Friday, July 17.

A telegraphic cable across the Detroit River at this point was successfully laid yesterday.

The Southern Bank.

Washington, Friday, July 17.

The New-Orleans bulls of the Bank of the State of

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
ITALIAN OPERA.
MONDAY EVENING,
FAREWELL NIGHT,
and LAST APPEARANCE
of
MADLLE. ANNA DE LA GRANGE.
When will be presented,
DON
Don
Mme. BIRDSEBURG,
Signor ARNOLDI, COLETTI,
And other well-known artists, in their principal rôles.
Signor TORRIANI.
Admission.....$1
Reserved Seats.....2
Reserved Seats and First Circle.....3
Fifty cents extra
Reserved Seats.....2
Admission.....1
Tickets for sale at HALL & SON'S, No. 506 Broadway; GUILBERT'S, No. 701 Broadway; and at the Box Office of the Academy of Music, from 9 to 4 o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8 o'clock.
Admission.....50 cents.....Children.....Half price
SATURDAY EVENING, July 18,
LAST NIGHT OF THE UNPRECEDENTED
TRIUMPH
OF THE MAGIC OF THE MAGIC SWORD.
The most successful production of the season.
THE WONDERFUL LAVELS AND COMPANY.
THE SCHOOLMASTER.
MONDAY.....Signorina Theresa Rolla in LA PAQUERETTE,
in which this great artist will sustain four characters.
THE GRAND OPERA NOVELTIES.
THE PROMENADE CONCERTS.
which will be continued every evening in the
ILLUMINATED GARDEN,
in addition to all the usual entertainments by the
WONDERFUL RAVELS.
The powerful and beautiful Signorina THERESA ROLLA
and the talented VAUDEVILLE COMPANY, who will
appear each evening in a succession of their
POPULAR PERFORMANCES.

WALLACK'S THEATER.
The theatrical exercises of the present season was inaugurated last year by the dramatical performances which made
THE SUMMER GARDEN
the head-quarters of the refined and intellectual community of this city. Mr. Lester now proposes to terminate his undertaking with a series of performances which he feels sure will not shine with diminished lustre even when compared with any former success.
To produce a cool entertainment
THE INDIAN PUNKA
has been fitted to all parts of the building, this being the first time that
AERATIC PROCESS OF VENTILATION
has been introduced into any public building in this country.
TO-NIGHT, July 16,
MRS. JOHN WOOD.
HIAWATHA.
Previous to which
KILL OR CURE.

OLYMPIC.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, July 18,
ROUGH DIAMOND,
ROBERT MACAIRE,
THE IRISH TUTOR.
In the EVENING,
OLYMPIANA:
Or, A NIGHT WITH MITCHELL,
ALL THE WORLD'S A STAGE,
THE IRISH DRAGOON.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Parquette, 38 cents; Pit, 13 cents; Orchestra Chairs 50 Cents; Private Boxes, Second Circle, 25 exclusive, or $5 per night.
SATURDAY EVENING, July 18,
LAST NIGHT OF THE UNPRECEDENTED
TRIUMPH
OF THE MAGIC OF THE MAGIC SWORD.
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The powerful and beautiful Signorina THERESA ROLLA
and the talented VAUDEVILLE COMPANY, who will

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, 15 Wall-st., New-York, June 27, 1857.

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY have resolved to pay on and after the 1st day of July next, to the Stockholders of record on the 20th day of June inst., Seventy Thousand Shares, of Two Hundred and Fifty-five Thousand Shares, which have been allotted to the holders of the present stock, whose will be entitled to the same in the proportion of twenty-eight shares for every one hundred shares of stock held by them on the 20th June inst., and all fractional parts of shares to be adjusted by the payment of cash at the rate of $100 per share.

Certificates of stock will be issued for the said Seventy Thousand Shares, and will be delivered on and after the 1st day of July next.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the 20th day of June inst., and will be reopened on the 1st day of July next.

By order of the Board of Directors.

T. H. PERKINS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE HOUSATONIC RAILROAD CO.,
Stockbridge, June 27, 1857.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—THE COUPONS of the Bonds of this Company will be paid on and after the first proximo at the office of KETCHUM, MOFFAT & CO., in the City of New-York, or at the Treasurer's office in the city of Bridgeport.

The Directors of the Stockholders in February last resolved to pay on in each $50,000 of the Bonds falling due Jan. 1, 1858, from the net earnings of 1857, and to create a new issue for the amount, payable June 1st, 1887, or $250,000, which new issue was duly executed and delivered. Of which new issue $200,000 are made to pay the 1858 payments Jan. 1, 1858, and will generally thereafter till Jan. 1, 1863, and that the whole of the previous debt within the period of the old Bonds, and strongly recommend to the holders of the old Bonds now invited to exchange for them their present depressed value, and to such terms being payable at Bonds' dates. It will be necessary for the purpose of exchanging that bonds of the new issue be issued, and that time for depositing of the old Bonds be extended to the 1st day of July next.

Certificates of the Company, on or before the 1st day of July next, will be issued in exchange for the old Bonds, and will be ready for delivery on and after the 1st day of July, 1857, and it will be necessary that the old Bonds be deposited with the Company on or before the 1st day of July next, in order to receive the certificates of the new issue. Such of the old Bonds as may be so deposited will be stamped with the words "Optional Right," and they may be exchanged for the new issue at any time within two years from June 1, 1857, and the holders of such Bonds will be entitled to receive the interest on the same up to the time of such exchange, and the Bonds will be returned to them, or the same will be converted into Bonds of the new issue, at the option of the holder of the Bonds, on the 20th June, 1859.

Certificates of Optional Right will be required to be filed in the Company's office to entitle the holders of the Bonds to the interest on the Bonds from the time that interest shall have been paid on the Bonds in exchange for the issue of the present stock.

All stock which is not notified before the 10th day of July next, and the Bonds not presented before the 1st day of July next, will be forfeited to the Company, together with all rights which attach thereto.

The Directors have resolved to extend the time for the conversion of the Subscription Optional Rights, which, by their terms, expires on the 1st of January, 1858, so as to include the 1st day of January, 1859.

Information, pertaining to the details of this issue, can be obtained at the office of the Company, from the Secretary and Treasurer, upon the Stock of the Company, on the 15th of July next.

By order of the Board of Directors.

T. H. PERKINS, Treasurer.

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Stockbridge, June 27, 1857.

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Certificates of the Company, on or before the 1st day of July next, will be issued in exchange for the old Bonds, and will be ready for delivery on and after the 1st day of July, 1857, and it will be necessary that the old Bonds be deposited with the Company on or before the 1st day of July next, in order to receive the certificates of the new issue. Such of the old Bonds as may be so deposited will be stamped with the words "Optional Right," and they may be exchanged for the new issue at any time within two years from June 1, 1857, and the holders of such Bonds will be entitled to receive the interest on the same up to the time of such exchange, and the Bonds will be returned to them, or the same will be converted into Bonds of the new issue, at the option of the holder of the Bonds, on the 20th June, 1859.

Certificates of Optional Right will be required to be filed in the Company's office to entitle the holders of the Bonds to the interest on the Bonds from the time that interest shall have been paid on the Bonds in exchange for the issue of the present stock.

All stock which is not notified before the 10th day of July next, and the Bonds not presented before the 1st day of July next, will be forfeited to the Company, together with all rights which attach thereto.

The Directors have resolved to extend the time for the conversion of the